points of order, in which Measts. ASHMUN, ROOT, VAN DYKE, and others took part.

It resulted in a decision of the CHAIR that the proceedings since Mr. Boynax's motion had been in order.

Root the flows went back to Mr. Boynax's motion to strike out; and the question being put, it was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH, of Indians, now renewed his motion to strike out the absolute veto and insert a qualified one, as above stated.

Mr. GREEN moved to amend it so as to require that after the Governor had returned a bill with his objections it should not toole as well as negroes?

Mr. G. said he was not one of those who took larm at the veto power. It was admitted by the Whitgs themselves to be a high conservative power reverly could the veto enable the Governor to pass any law? Not at all. It was only a negative power at best. It only suspended a law till the Legislature that had dime more maturely to consider it. It was an power to be excretised for the people. Mr. G. believed that the world was governed of the people. Mr. G. believed that the world was governed of the people. Mr. G. believed that the world was governed of the people. Mr. G. believed that the world was governed of the people. Mr. G. believed that the world was governed of the people. Mr. G. believed that the world was governed of the people. Mr. G. believed that the world was governed of the people. Mr. G. believed that the world was governed to committee it. It was a power to be excretised for the people. Mr. G. believed that the world was governed to committee it. It was no power, to be successed for the people. Mr. G. believed that the world was governed to committee it. It was an power to be excretised for the people. Wr. G. believed that the world was governed to more than the complex of the people. Mr. G. believed that the world was governed to committee it and the people was the manned and the laws to many that the laws of Mr. pagaine power at best. It only successed the people. Mr. G. believed that the world was governed to make the manned to the peop of the people. Mr. G. believed that the world was governed too much: there ought to be some conservative power to stay the action of a turbulent legislative body. They were, to be sure, in theory, the mouthpiece of the people, yet every body knew that it might often happen that they did not correctly represent them; and there ought to be something in the shape of a qualified veto to protect the people from rash and inconsiderate legislation. In fact, Congress had given them a virtual veto by the appointment of two branches to the legislative body. Oregon was to have a Legislative Chamber and a Council—the Council had in fact a veto on the Chamber. Council—the Council had in fact a veto on the Chamber. The mere Representatives were not to have the power of final action, but the Council had a stay upon their action. Mr. G. thought it would be sufficient to allow the Governor to return a law and let his objections to it be spread at large upon the journal; and then if a clear majority of both branches still insisted on its passage, let it become a law.

Mr. SMITH accepted this as a modification of his amendment.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, moved an amendment to the amendment to strike out all that portion of the amendment which invests the Governor of the Territory with the veto

Power.

His object, he said, was to deprive the Governor of Oregon of all veto power whatever. This proposition to confer the veto power upon the Governor of Oregon involved an important principle, which was agitating the people of this country at this time probably as much as any other; and which, in his humble judgment, was far above any other; for, in the history of the last fifteen or twenty years, the exercise of the veto power had almost swallowed up and destroyed the legislative power of the country. So far from extending it to any subordinate agent whatever, he wished to deprive any governor of a Territory of it. It was his humble opinion, and he believed it was the opinion of a vast majority of the people of this country, that if the framers of the constitution could have anticipated the terrible difficulties which had been brought about by the exercise of the veto power during the last fifteen about by the exercise of the veto power during the last fifteen or twenty years—a conservative power as it had sometimes been called, but an odious and tyrannical power as it had now come to be—they never would have inserted it in that instrument. Its exercise during the period of which he had specified it was generally admitted by gentlemen of all political parties, had proved conclusively that the exercise of this power was directed by the religious conclusively. of all political parties, had proved conclusively that the exercise of this power was directed by the political prejudices and feelings of the President, and not with a just regard to the interests of the people of the United States. He would never extend it to any subordinate officer; he would leave no means by which the wishes of the Legislature could be defeated. He would prohibit the Governor in direct terms from the use of this pewer, if necessary, or he would strike out all that part of the amendment which conferred it. Why? For the best reason in the world. The experience of the country had shown it to be unnecessary. Look at the States where the Governors had no such power; in Virginia, in Delaware, Maryland, and to be unnecessary. Look at the States where the Governors had no such power; in Virginia, in Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio, a State which had become the miracle of the world alfor her growth, prosperity, population, and glory, and

where the Governor has no such power.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected. Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved an amendment to the amendment to require a vote of two thirds instead of a majority of each House to pass bills into laws after the veto of the Governor.

the Governor.

The vote of two-thirds was required in the States, and The vote of two-thirds was required in the States, and he did not wish to see a departure in this case from the established principle. If a bill could be passed after the veto by the same majority that passed it originally, the veto power became of no effect, and he would rather see it stricken out entirely.

Mr. COLLAMER said the gentleman was in error. In a number of the States a majority of both Houses of the Legislature did pass bills over the vote of the Governor.

Mr. THOMPSON replied, if that was the case even among the States, he would not give a fig for the veto power. It should require a vote of two-thirds to pass laws after the veto, or the veto power should be stricken out altogether.

or the veto power should be stricken out altogether.

Mr. ROOT desired to ask the gentleman from Mississippi one question. Did he think that the veto power reserved to Congress was insufficient to control the territorial legislation?

Mr. THOMPSON'S reply was not heard. His five min-

utes having expired, his amendment was rejected.

Mr. SCHENCK, on a pro forma amendment, intimated his intention to vote against the amendment of Mr. Smith, and his objections to conferring the qualified veto power upon theterritorial Governor. That officer possessed no such

power in Ohio.

Mr. SCHENCK stated the amount, and said she paid her nterest punctually.

Mr. GREEN was understood to say the taxes imposed

mr. GREEN was understood to say the taxes imposed upon her citizens were three times those in Missouri.

Mr. SCHENCK assured the gentleman that they paid them punctually too; and they had more public works to show for their State debt than several of the other States ta-

show for their State debt than several of the other States ta-ken together.

He was opposed to the veto power, as exercised by the Pre-sident and Governors of States, but still less was he willing to trust a Governor of a Territory some two or three thousand miles off, who was not elected by the people, but was appoint-ed by the President, with this power. It was not contained in the constitution of the State of Ohio, which was one of the oldest State constitutions, having been adopted in 1802, and thus been in existence, and without alteration, for forty-six years, while other States had been amending and changing their constitutions every few years.

years, while other States had been amending and changing their constitutions every few years.

Mr. MULLIN moved to strike out the words "governor and" in that part of the 4th section which provides that the legislative power and authority shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. Agreed to.

Mr.VAN DYKE moved to amend that portion of the section which provides that the term of service of the legislative council shall continue for two years, so as to make it three years. By this modification one-third of the legislative council might be renewed every year. Agreed to. ight be renewed every year. Agreed to.
r. HALL moved to amend so as to provide that the le-

pislature shall be required to meet within nin ety days from the me of the election. Agreed to.

Mr. MULLIN moved to strike out the following proviso

gasature shall be required to meet within ninety, days from the time of the election. Agreed to.

Mr. MULLIN moved to strike out the following proviso:

"Provided, That no session in any one year shall exceed the tearn of sixty days." He thought it was an imputation on the members of the Legislature that they would protract the session for the sake of the pay they might receive.

Mr. RGOT moved to strike out sixty, and insert ninety. He said the inducement which caused them (members of congress) to make their sessions so short would not operate on the members of the territorial legislature, for they were not accountable to constituencies. Their pay will come out of the Treasury of the United States, and the people of that Territory will not feel the burden at all. The gentleman from New York was governed by considerations which did him great honor, for he was unwilling to seem to any thing which would seem to make any imputation on the members of the territorial legislature, to but, while he (Mr. R.) was as unwilling to do that as the gentleman from New York could be, he could not shott his eyes to the experience which they had heretofore had. Any gentleman who would look at the amounts which this Government has had to pay for some of our territorial legislatures would see that it was necessary and proper to make some reasonable restriction. They might in this new Territory perhaps require some little more time to set the machinery agoing, and, if they could not succeed in sixty days, he hoped they would have ninety, in which time he hoped they would have ninety, in which time he hoped they would have ninety, in which time he hoped they would be able to do all that it was necessary for them to do. But, if the time were unlimited, depend upon it they would fail into the statemann-like course which were the more than the provided give them ninety.

Mr. YINTON believed there was no great need of guarding against land speculators in Oregon, as there were always to make the provided in the territorial legislature, t

The fifth section was next read.

The fifth section was next read.

Mr. PALFREY moved to strike out the words "free white" from that portion which defined the qualification of voters, office-holders, &c. in these terms: "every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years," &c. He said he saw no reason to restrict the right of suffrage to people of any one color. He saw no reason for making the right of suffrage dependant on complexion. He presumed the Territory of Oregon did not require a better constituency than they had in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and yet persons that were not "free white male inhabitants" helped to carry on their government and were entitled to all the pri-

the negative.

The question then recurred on Mr. Palfrer's motion to strike out "white," and he intimated that if it were agreed to he should move to insert "except Indians not taxed."

After some conversation, in which Mr. PALFREY, Mr. McCLERNAND, Mr. TUCK, and others took part, the

nendment was rejected. Mr. McLANE again asked the gentleman from Ohio (Mr VINTON) how he was to define the term "white inhabitant?" He understood that the Legislature of Ohio had enacted that a person was white who had more than a certain quantity of white blood.

white blood.

Mr. ROOT explained that a person blacker than a mulatto did not come within the legislative enactment which allowed such persons certain privileges. This had been so decided by their Supreme Court.

heir Supreme Court.

Mr. McLANE inquired if it did not go further and fix the

Mr. McLank inquired it is du not go its der and it is an amount of black blood?

Mr. ROOT replied in the negative. He said that it only required that a person should not be blacker than a mulatto to entitle him to certain privileges. There were many who emigrated from the Eastern States to Ohio that came there very highly colored. [Laughter.]

Mr. McLank said he understood the courts of Ohio to

Mr. McLANE said he understood the courts of Ohio to have ruled that any man in whom the white blood predominated over the negro blood was a white man; therefore the child of a mulatto slave might easily find himself a qualified woter in Oregon, if Ohio law should govern the discretion of a judge of election, and from the decision of a judge of election there would be no appeal. This case might arise whether the 12th section was stricken out or not. The proper designation should be every citizen of the United States inhabiting the Territory of Oregon, or else a limitation and qualification of the term "white" should be introduced, to avoid the amalgemating principles of Ohio law. It ought to be seven-eighths of white blood at least, and not the Ohio principle of a mite, viz. over half of white blood to constitute a white man.

Mr. VINTON moved to amend by striking out "and those," and inserting, "above the age of twenty-one years,

those," and inserting, "above the age of twenty-one years, and." This provision gives the right of suffrage and of holding office to citizens of the United States and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, &c.

Agreed to.

Mr. GIDDINGS moved to amend so as to make the qualification the ability to read and write.

Mr. STARKWEATHER. Read what? French, Dutch,

r English '
Mr. GIDDINGS was not willing to impose on courts juries the necessity to inquire into the complexion of a per-son's skin. He wished intelligence and virtue to be the test of a person's fitness to participate in the government. He was not willing that, in this period of the nineteenth century, they should set in judgment on the color of a voter's skin. The complexion was no evidence of virtue and intelligence. After some conversation—
Mr. GIDDINGS withdrew his amendment.

Mr. VINTON moved to strike out the words "for six nonths," in that portion which prescribed the qualification of person to vote who is connected with the army or navy. said he saw no reason why an officer on a station for s months, or any other length of time, should vote for or hold office under the Territorial Government, if his domicil was not there. Agreed to.

Mr. MULLIN moved to strike out "or hold office," in the

ame provision.

After some conversation, and a modification by Mr. ROOT, After some conversation, and a modification by Mr. ROOT, which Mr. MULLIN accepted, the amendment was agreed to.
Mr. BOYDEN moved to amend by striking out "residence, habitation, and home," and insert "domicil." The framers of the bill seemed to consider domicil, habitation, and home as all different. Domicil was a legal term whose signification was well defined. The amendment was adopted.
Mr. GREEN moved further to amend the section by striking out all that part of it which declared that the qualifications of voters should be prescribed by the Assembly. Congress were now engaged in making for the people of this Territory an organic law; it would be to them what a constitution was to a State, and he thought that the qualifications of voters was a matter that ought not to be left to the varying compo-

was a matter that ought not to be left to the varying compo-sition of a Territorial Legislature. All constitutions made the qualifications of voters a fixed and stable thing. He ght it ought to be more permanent and stable than it

thought it ought to be more permanent and stable than it would be if left to the changes which party was often liable to produce. In the face of a popular assembly, when the Territory passed into the form of a State, the people would fix the conditions of the franchise to suit themselves; but till then he thought it ought to be more permanent and fixed than it was likely to be if subjected to the transient and fluctuating composition of a legislative body. He also moved to strike out "for the first election," and insert "for all elections."

Mr. ROOT suggested to add "after the first year." He thought if Congress undertook to fix the qualifications of voters, it ought at least to do so only for a short time. There were many things Congress would not recollect as well as they would for themselves. It might occur that just before an election a gentleman might choose to step out of one electional district into another, and they might think it unfair. Of all such matters they were much the best judges. They might have a pauper or a jail bird that they did not choose should wote where he did not reside. Would it not be best to leave the people of the Territory to fix all these things in their own way. He thought the amendment went too far. It was at war with the great democratic principle that the people could, to a certain extent, take care of themselves. He thought that Congress ought to go a certain distance in regulating the franchise and leave the rest to themselves. They ought to have some discretion in the matter, or pipelaying would be sure to happen. Should the Legislature make any laws which were really against the rights of the people, Congress held the remedy in its own hand in the veto power. Mr. R. withdrew this amendment, and that proposed by Mr. Garra was rejected.

Mr. HAMPTON, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the words "and governor," wherever they occurred; which was agreed to. (This was in consequence of a previous amendment.)

Mr. SAWYER moved to strike out the clause which pre-

this new Territory perhaps require some little more time to set the machinery agoing, and, if they could not succeed in sixty days, he hoped they would have ninety, in which time he hoped they would be able to do all that it was necessary for them to do. But, if the time were unlimited, depend upon it they would fall into the statesman-like course which was pursued in Congress, and they should have coming back from Oregon long discussions on questions which had been exhausted here. He wished them to have all the time that was necessary to do the legislative business which the Territory might require, and that they should be restricted to that time. If sixty days were not sufficient, as he had said, he would give them ninety.

Mr. FICKLIN suggested that the first session should not exceed one hundred days, and that the succeeding sessions should be limited to sixty days.

Mr. ROOT accepted that suggestion, and so modified his amendment.

The amendment, as modified, was then agreed to, and Mr. MULLIN withdrew his motion to strike out.

The fifth section was next read.

do about it. He had no wish to have slavery established within their limits against their will. Nor did he want to see this slavery cloud return. It was now but the size of a man's hand; but if ever it should again darken the sky it would be far greater, and would bring elements of storm in it which he wanted to prevent. He could not, therefore, let the present opportunity pass without making an effort to prevent it. When the Territorial laws of Oregon should be sent for the revision of Congress, let those relating to this vexed question of slavery be excepted.

Mr. ROOT moved to amend the amendment by striking out involuntary servitude. Or suppose word other forms of involuntary servitude besides slavery. If a man who had been guilty of some offence were set to labor on the highways, with a ball and chain upon his leg, that would, he presumed, be involuntary servitude. Or suppose he should be made to work five years at some public work for the question, stood upon the same footing. If there was any

Mr. SCHENCK said he could not yield the floor. But he was not going to speak two minutes; and then he would yield the remainder of his five minutes to the gentleman from Alabama, if he wished to occupy the time.

All that he (Mr. Schenck) intended was to call attention to the inconsistency of those who had adopted this new light doctrine, that Congress could not legislate on the subject of slavery for the Territories—who claimed that the ordinance of 1787, the Missouri compromise, and all other such legislation since the beginning of the Government, was unconstitutional!

They professed to hold this doctrine, and yet we a "compromise law," or an amendment like this, thereby undertaking to control the action of the territorial legislature, in

which they declare all the power exists.

Now, he would not make any argument, as he had said, but he would state his views in the shape of a proposition, thus :
When Congress establishes a legislature for a Territory, and

prohibits it from legislating on the subject of slavery, the prohibition by Congress is itself legislation on the subject.

Or the proposition might be varied in language, and state thus:
Congress declares by law that the Territorial Legislature, to which it has delegated its power of legislation on other subjects, shall not touch the given subject of slavery. Such a law itself is a control of that subject.

If these propositions were not sound and true—good logic and good sense—then he was much mistaken. He would like, therefore, to hear some of the friends of that sort of com-

like, therefore, to hear some of the friends of that sort of compromise try to explain their inconsistency, or try to escape from the force of his objection. He would give up the remainder of his time for such explanation to any gentleman who thought he was wrong. Perhaps the honorable gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Cobb) would now take the opportunity to explain that Alabama platform.

Mr. COBB said all he had wanted the floor for was t

Mr. COBB said an ne had wallet to reply.

The amendment of Mr. Coss was rejected.

Mr. MILLER moved to amend by adding after the word "laws" the words "not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States." The first clause of this section laws of the United States." The first clause of this section (Mr. M. said) gave the Territorial Legislature unlimited power of legislation, without any regard to the legislation of Congress, past or future; yet there might be laws of the United States which came in conflict with the Territorial laws passed by such Legislature.

Mr. STANTON moved to amend the amendment by

ling, "or to pass laws on the subject of slavery."
Mr. S. observed that the gentleman from Ohio had Mr. S. observed that the gentleman from Ohio had said that for Congress to pass a law prohibiting the Territorial Legislatures from prohibiting slavery was itself legislating on slavery. The same objection would apply to the amendment just proposed. For Congress to say that a Territorial Legislature should not pass laws inconsistent with the laws and constitution of the United States was itself unconstitutional.

The amendment of Mr. Miller was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, moved to extend the clause which declared laws inconsistent with the constitution to be null and

declared laws inconsistent with the constitution to be null and void, by adding the words, "or laws inconsistent with this ct." Agreed to.
On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, in the clause

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of indiana, in the clause we laws shall be equal and uniform," the word "laws" wistricken out, and the word "taxes" inserted in its place.

Mr. BOYDEN moved to strike out the whole proviso the sixth section of the bill. [The proviso prohibits the Lagislature from chartering banks, borrowing money, &c.]

Mr. B. said he knew that Congress reserved to itself a ve on all laws passed by the Territorial Legislature. Now, i was manifest that a Legislature might do very improperly

some of the things here prohibited: but there might be cases where some of them would be very proper. Would it not be better to leave the Legislature untrammelled, seeing that all its errors could be revised and corrected here? There was no need of declaring that they should not charter a bank.

Mr. B. never would consent to any such prohibition. He
denied the doctrine that a State had no constitutional power

denied the doctrine that a State nau no constitution in the charter a bank.

[A voice: "But this is a Territory, not a State."]

He knew it was a Territory, but it was to become a State. This law was intended to lay the corner-stone of a State constitution. And this prohibition was intended to countenance all that modern humbug about a State's having no power to charter a bank or to borrow money. This, he supposed, was State rights doctrine! He was against it. He was for put State rights doctrine! He was against it. He was for put-ting this infant State on the right track, while it was yet in its pupilage. But if Congress passed these prohibitions his word for it the same thing would be incorporated State constitution, and no doubt it was so intended. orporated in the afraid the State might do as Congress did sometimes.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BIRDSALL wanted to modify the 6th section by in serting a clause similar to one in the constitution of which he read. But it was ruled out of order.

Several verbal amendments were moved and agreed to.
Mr. M. HAMPTON moved to add to the clause prohibi officers of the United States Government from being member of the Territorial Legislature the words "except postme

ters." Agreed to.
Mr. BOYDEN moved to add, after the same clause, "the Mr. BOYDEN moved to add, after the same clause, "that these restrictions shall not apply to the first Legislative Assembly." Mr. B. said there appeared to be great unwillingness to trust the Territorial Legislative Assembly to enjoy any office which they should themselves create or the emolument of which they should increase. That was the general doctrine on the subject. But they wanted now that Congress should say that this prohibition should not apply to the first Legislature that should assemble in the Territory. Now it was this very first Legislature which would have the appointment of all the officers of the Territory, and would also have the fixing of all their salaries; and yet it was proposed that these men might hold their offices and enjoy their salaries. But surely if there was any thing in the general principle at all, it applied with double force to this first Legislature, who made all the offices and all the salaries. If any improper influence was to be apprehended, it would operate with tenfold force upon this Legislature to what it would on their successors.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MULLIN moved to amend the clause which limit the powers of justices of the peace so as to exclude from their jurisdiction cases in which the title to lands came in question.

Mr. VINTON suggested the necessity of some provision authorizing an appeal from the territorial courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, in all cases where the constitution of the United States, an act of Congress, or treaty of the United States should be brought in question and, after some conversation, made a motion to that effect

which was agreed to.

Mr. VENABLE moved a further provision in reference to appeals; which was agreed to.

Certain verbal amendments to the section were proposed by
Mr. MULLIN; some of which were agreed to, and other

Verbal amendments were also made to the 10th, 11th, and

12th sections, at the suggestion of various gentlemen.

Mr. GRINNELL moved a new section, to come in between the 11th and 12th sections, providing that the rivers and streams in the Territory in which salmon are found shall not be obstructed by dams or otherwise, unless so made as to allow said figh to rear teals. low said fish to pass freely.

He said there was now a valuable fishery in Oregon,

unless some care was taken of it, it would be lost. For the want of care, by the erection of a dam, &c. in the Connecticut river, the salmon, which formerly had been vary valuable there, had been driven out. This might be avoided in tihs Territory with care, without expense. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, moved a new section of \$10,00 or expenses of the provisional government of Oregon

Agreed to.

Mr. VINTON moved an amendment declaring null and
void all the laws heretofore passed in the said Territory making grants of land, or otherwise affecting or incumbering the

ities of lands therein.

The clause as it now stood, he said, gave validity to all th laws which had been passed in that Territory. They migh have made—be believed the fact was that they had undertaker

wirtue in that compromise, it extended as well to Oregon as to I owa. He had no doubt whatever that in the case of Oregon as in Iowa, under the mendment he proposed, the Territory as in Iowa, under the mendment he proposed, the Territory would be free territory, and the State to be formed from it would also be a free State. He made this motion for the purity would be the state. He made this motion for the purity would be the state to the formed from it would also be a free State. He made this motion for the purity would be the state of the proposed Northern Democrats were willing to stand upon the same platform upon which the Democratic party stood while Mr. Van Buren was now in force in Oregon, which had been enacted by the provisional government there, and gave the same right to the provisional government there, and gave the same right to the provisional government there, and gave the same right to the provisional government there, and gave the same sintended to place this section on precisely the same principles as the 12th section in the Iowa bill. His carried out the great principle of freedom—the right of man for self government; and he did not see how his Northern friends who had "free territory" so constantly on their lips should he situate to unite with him on grounds which had once received the approval of Mr. Van Buren himself.

Mr. SMITH, of Ind. inquired whether slavery was not provision in the Iowa by the Missouri compromise? Mr. BIRDSALL replied, no more than in Wisconsin or fore, above all, it is that we want no more slave territory.

If the citizens of the States in which the in their enjoyed with the enjoyed and the toric projects and point the projection of the Senate, surveyors to reside the read. A fast was all not exceed follows property with the commonity that are subjected to its influences. These allowed by law, and the another the projects of the six and not exceed the beautiful that the commonity that are subjected to

Mr. SMITH, of Ind. inquired whether slavery was not pro-hibited in the Territory of Iowa by the Missouri compromise? Mr. BIRDSALL replied, no more than in Wisconsin or n Oregon. Mr. SMITH asked if Oregon was a part of the Louisiana

purchase?

Mr. BIRDSALL replied there was no question but our best title to Oregon was acquired by the Louisiana purchase.

The amendment of Mr. BIRDSALL was lost.

Mr. SAWYER moved to strike out all that part of the sec-

the SAW IER moved to strike out all that part of the section which extends the rights, privileges, and advantages, and the conditions, restrictions, and prohibitions of the ordinance of 1787 to the Territory of Oregon.

Mr. EVANS, of Maryland, offered a proviso to the section, which was not agreed to. Its precise object was not understood. He also offered a verbal amendment, which was agreed to.

derstood. He also onered a same and to the provision Mr. PALFREY moved an amendment to the provision which extends the laws of the United States, so far as they are applicable, over the territory, to except the 3J and 4th sections of the act approved the 3d day of February, 1793, protions of the act approved the 3d day of February, 1793, providing for the recapture of fugitives from labor and service. He begged the committee to give a moment's consideration to this amendment. The laws provide that, when a man has a controversy with his neighbor of the value of twenty dollars, he shall have a trial by a jury of his peers; but his liberty, which is of infinitely greater value, was not always so passed upon. The law which he wished to except said nothing of in white or black; but, if it did, it would not alter the principle. He did not look to slaves merely. The law referred to all persons held to labor and service. It applied to indentured apprentices as well as African slaves; and were they willing that it should extend to persons in that capacity? Men in a new community like that do not know one another. A stran-He did not look to slaves merely sons held to labor and service. It applied to more sons held to labor and service. It applied to more sons held to labor and service. It applied to more sons held to labor and service. It applied to more sons held to labor and service. It applied to more sons held to labor and service. It applied to more shelf that it should extend to persons in that capacity? Men in a new community like that do not know one another. A stranger may come amongst them, white or black; whether a slave, in South Carolina have the same. On every bill or resolution, in South Carolina have the same. On every bill or resolution, in South Carolina have the same. On every bill or resolution, in South Carolina have the same. On every bill or resolution, in South Carolina have the same. On every bill or resolution, or other subject of legislation here, the eighteen thousand in Ohio can say aye or no—once and no more—while one-third or one-half that number in South Carolina have also their ayer or no. We do not complain of this. I wish it were not so, the sould be presoned in such a position? He had not much expectation that his amendment would pass, and yet he could by that agreement in all good faith, and submit to it as part of the price paid for this Union. But let there be no more slave territory, to make more slave States, to give us more of this slave representation and inequality of weight in the counting the nation.

claim may not be known to those who even do not know each other; and he entreated the committee to consider if they would put such persons in such a position? He had not much expectation that his amendment would pass, and yet he could see no reason why it should not have the support of every man, whether from the North or South. He had not asked for the repeal of the law, but he asked that it might not operate in that distant Territory, where there may be danger of its causing cruel wrongs. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HILLIARD submitted a proviso to be added to the section providing that nothing therein contained shall be so construed as to prevent a citizen of any of the States going there and taking with him his property of every description. On this amendment he spoke during his five minutes, and expressed the opinion that the persons in Oregon ought not to have power over the property of the citizens of the States. It would be monstrous if persons who do not own a single acre of land there should have the right to decide on the property of those who might desire to go there. It was only necessary in of those who might desire to go there. It was only necessary to raise a question of that kind to make its absurdity apparent. He hoped his amendment would prevail. It was inoffensive in its terms, but it was intended to reach its object. Mr. CHASE moved to amend the amendment of the gen-

Mr. CHASE moved to amend the amendment of the gentieman from Alabama by adding the following:
"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be considered as an assumption of the power, upon the part of the Congress of the United States, to interfere with the establishment of slavery in said Territory; or as authorizing the inhabitants thereof, having the right to vote by the provisions of this bill, to establish or prohibit slavery previous to an application for the admission of said Territory into the Union as a sovereign State."

The amendment was not agreed to. Mr. WOODWARD submitted a pro forma motion that he might make some observations in opposition to the right to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories.

Mr. TUCK moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "with their slaves and other property, and holding the same therein."

Mr. Tuck's amendment was rejected.

Mr. VAN DYKE moved to insert the words " with the Mr. VAN DYKE moved to insert the words "with the exception of slaves." In support of his amendment he spoke through his alletted time, and insisted that Oregon should remain free territory. He asked Southern gentlemen why they would persist in putting themselves in a wrong position on this subject? He said the Oregon Territory belonged to this Union when the Missouri compromise was adopted, and its freedom from slavery they claimed as a right, and also under the Missouri compromise. the Missouri compromise.

The amendment was agreed to—65 to 58.

Mr. S. said : In the five years I have been here, Mr. Chairman, I have never made a speech on the subject of slavery. I have given many votes and engaged in much tegis-lation upon the subject, from which my position as an advocate for free institutions and free soil may be clearly inferred and known,; but I have never yet definitively presented my views to the House. I will do that now. Not fully, of course, in these five minutes you allow me, but plainly, as far as I can go. I have not been able to get the floor for a more extended

go. I have not been able to get the floor for a more extended argument, which I desired to make, but I will state briefly the ground I stand upon. It is the ground, I believe, of all the free out-speaking men of the North or free States.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Hilliam) affords a fair occasion for this. It is a direct attempt to establish slavery in the now free Territory of Oregon. I call the attention of the committee to that. While he only proposed to secure to every citizen of any of the States the right to carry his property to Oregon, I had no objection. Whatever his design, his motion then was harmless. The citizen of a slave State might take his slaves there as property.

who think as I do. But let all that pass. All I mean to say is, that we are not here to legislate upon questions of benevolence and charity, or to compare notes in order to see whose philanthropy is broadest or most genuine. And I want gentlemen from the South to know that while they are pleased, with little discrimination, to denounce us all at the North as abolitionists and incendiaries, prating about what we do not understand, and what does not concern us, there are yet questions and consequences purely political involved in this proposition to extend slavery over the Territories which we in the free States do understand, and well understand.

You of the Southern States desire to go to these new territories and to carry your "property" there freely with you. That is, you mean to carry your slaves, and to hold them there as alaves. But we cannot consent to it. Waiving all contro-

To do the Southern States deare to go to these new territories and to carry your "property" there freely with you. That is, you mean to carry your slaves, and to hold them there as slaves. But we cannot consent to it. Waiving all controversy about sympathy with the blacks themselves, and the moral and social aspects of the case, we cannot agree to it in justice to the rights of the whites, in justice to ourselves.

For one, I do not deny that there is such a thing as property in slaves and slave labor. I do not say that it is right; I do not say that it ought to be. But so it is, in some of the States of this Union. It is not established by the constitution of the United States. That instrument, thank God, was intended to create none but free institutions. But it exists in those States, either by municipal law, or, if not by direct enactment, then by some unwritten law which, in various ways, has had the sanction of positive legislation. There it is; but, in its essential character, it is a local institution, and we want it to spread no further. We do not want this species of property taken into territories in the title to which we are interested as partners with you. We are not willing to permit it to be held as such property there, because it will carry with it certain consequences and political advantages which we can never agree to.

I have not time to speak of slavery as an evil to the country, and the records.

can never agree to.

I have not time to speak of slavery as an evil to the country, and the people, and their institutions, wherever it is found

Sir, we want no more of that; and, with the help of God and our own firm purpose, we will have no more of it. There-fore, above all, it is that we want no more slave territory. That is a sufficient and conclusive reason, if there were other; and it might as well be distinctly understood first other; and it might as well be distinctly understood first as last. I am for no Missouri compromise, nor for compromises on this subject of any character. I want the principles of the great ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery, extended over all the territory owned or acquired by us. I would to God there had been no such acquisition. I have opposed, in all my time here, from the beginning, every scheme of annexation and all forms of territorial conquest and extension: but when by the greater power of others such acquisition comes, I am determined that with my vote there never shall come with it any thing but free and equal institutions.

mined that with my vote there never shall come with it any thing but free and equal institutions.

Let gentlemen understand us, sir. We would not interfere with this institution where it exists by local law; but we want no more of it. We are not, therefore, abolitionists. We abide by the constitution. But we would curse no more land; we will not willingly submit to any more inequality of rights. This, I undertake to say, is Northern sentiment—may I not say free American sentiment? Right or wrong, it is in our minds. It is deep in our hearts. You will find it hard ever to make us give it up.

Sir, shall I illustrate to show that we understand this matter. There is the district of the honorable gentleman from I South Carolins, who would amend so as to extend slavery into Oregon. I have not consulted the census to see how it may be in his particular case; but he probably represents some five or six, or eight thousand voters. Now there are

some five or six, or eight thousand voters. Now there are about eighteen thousand voters in my district—eighteen thousand free white male adult citizens. These eighteen thousand freemen have one voice and one vote; I would it were an able one—on this floor. The five thousand or eight thousand in South Carolina have the same. On every bill or resolution, or other subject of legislation here, the eighteen thousand in Ohio.

cils of the nation.

Gentlemen say that, when the people of these new Territories come to form State constitutions, they will have the power to establish slavery or exclude it at their pleasure. Well, sir, I am one that does not deny that power. I admit that they may establish slavery for themselves then, when they come to make their own organic and municipal laws; when they advance beyond their state of political pupilage and set up for themselves as of full age. But that is only another reason for insisting on the exclusion of slavery now, when we have the power and the right to legislate for such territory, and when it is our duty to do it wisely. I do not stop to arrow that newlys our duty to do it wisely. I do not stop to argue that newlydiscovered and strange doctrine that Congress has no such power of legislation for the territories. It is rather late in our history, and in the history of all legislation on this subject, for that modern absurdity to take much hold on the public mind-But I say, make free territory, and then we shall have free States made out of that territory. Exclude slavery while the territory and the people are under our jurisdiction, and then, when they are prepared to make their constitution and apply for admission into the Union, they will continue that exclusion themselves. Give them the experience of free institutions, and that will be our best assurance that, when they have the power, they will continue such institutions.

But while the subject opens before me, I find my time is

nearly gone. One common and specious reply to this pro-test against carrying slavery into the Territories I must try, however, to notice. It is said that extending slavery there will not increase the federal representation based upon slave property; that there will be no more slaves in number, but they will only be spread out more thinly over greater space. If that were true, it would not take away the objection; that by the creation of new slave States you give them still an adthey will only be spread out more thinly over greater space. If that were true, it would not take away the objection; that by the creation of new slave States you give them still an advantage in the Senate. But it is not true. Whenever you open up new fields to be occupied by slave labor and extend its area over a wider space, you establish new markets for slave property, and increase its value in the States where it most earn increase its value in the States where it most earn increase its value in the States where it most earn increase of the number of slaves. Early marriages among them will be encouraged; they will be cared for as a marketable commodity, and the very advantage of this outlet for them will, by all the laws of population and subsistence, add to their number. It is so of men as it is of cattle or other animals, or else all the political economists are mistaken. For these reasons, then, and for more if I could state them, I am utterly and forever opposed to your carrying slavery into

any Territory where my vote can prevent it.

The question was then put on the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio (to insert "shall enjoy all rights, privileges, immunities," &c.) and it was agreed to.

The question being put on the amendment as amended it

was agreed to.

Mr. PETTIT, after a pro forma motion to strike out the word "resolved," asked that an extract from a speech of Gov. McDowell, delivered at Richmond, be read as his speech.

Mr. KAUFMAN raised a question of order. The speech was not germain to the amendment. as not germain to the amendment.

After a brief conversation the amendment was ruled out of

rder. Mr. PETTIT took an appeal, but the decision of the Chair was sustained.

Mr. DUNCAN moved as a substitute for the amendr

Mr. DUNCAN moved as a substitute for the amendment as amended the following:

"And inasmuch as all of said territory lies north of 56° 30', commonly called the Missouri compromise line, and as a departure from the principles of that compromise recently recognised in the ameration of Texas, might produce unfortunate results, affecting injuriously the peace and harmony of this Union, for these and other reasons it is hereby enacted that slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall not exist in said Territory."

the right to carry his property to Oregon, I had no objection.

Whatever his design, his motion then was harmless. The citizen of a slave State might take his slaves there as property, and the only effect would have been that they would thereby become free. No such property is known in Oregon, and I trust there never may be, nor any laws there to secure it. But when his friend, the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Woonwann), came to his sid, and suggested to the gentleman from Alabama to modify his amendment so as to provide for holding this property when taken there, he made it a more serious matter. It then became just what I have said—a movement to establish slavery in that Territory.

Now, sir, I am against the extension of slavery into any territory now free. I would exclude it by positive ensetment from all territories owned or acquired by the United States every where. Let me tell you briefly why.

A gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Thonsreox) the other day said that he had very little faith in the sympathy of Northern men with the slaves. He said he believed that was only affectation, and that really and truly it was only a question of political power between the free and the slave States. Sir, I accept that issue. Whatever may be my other objections to always, I admit that as it presents itself for our consideration and legislation here, it does become mainly a question of political power.

I hope I have my fair share of charity, of benevolence, of universal philanthropy. I trust that I am as ready as any man to sympathize with those who are oppressed or injured, or doprived of their natural rights in any way, be they of what race or color they may. Gentlemen from another section of the Union may even consider me morbid in my views and feelings on such subjects—"a Northern fanatic." Perhaps, considering their prejudices of education, as well as mine, it is natural they should have there to point of the Southern States increased their number of slaves in those States. Did not the gentleman from Childr

In the 15th section Mr. VINTON moved an amendment limiting the sum to be received by the delegate of the Territory as mileage for attendance during one session in Congress to \$1,500. Unless some limit should be fixed, he would be ler the existing law to no man knew how much;

receive under existing laws. The law of mileage ought to be revised; but in the mean while no difference ought to be made tween the delegate from Oregon and any other.

Mr. VINTON said members' milesge had been restricted t

,000. Mr. COBB said it was true such a clause had been ins the Senate would strike it out. He went for dispensing equal justice to all. Let the delegate feel when he appeared here that he stood on an equal footing with all the rest.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved to limit the sum to \$2,500.

This was agreed to.

In the twentieth section Mr. HUNT said he had been directed by the Committee of Commerce to move amendments, which he read, as follows:

"Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That all the ports, harbors, shores, and waters of the mainland of the Territory aforesaid shall constitute a collection district to be called the district of Oregon; and a port of entry shall be established at Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia river, and a collector of customs shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to reside at such port of cutry.

sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to establish such ports of delivery in the district created by this act, not exceeding two in number, (one of which shall be located at Nisqually,)

The amendments were opposed by Mr. FICKLIN and agreed to.

After several other amendments offered and rejected, the main question was ordered on the engrossment of the bill; pending which, the House adjourned.

## WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1848.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, the House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon, and the amendments thereto reported by the Committee of the Whole, on which the previous question had been seconded and the main question ordered.

The question being on agreeing to the said amendments, they were severally read and agreed to without division, ex-

cept the two following, on which separate votes were taken,

On concurring with the Committee of the Whole in striking out in the 2d section the words " and shall approve of all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly before they shall take effect." (The effect of this amendment is to deprive the governor of the power of approval or disapproval of the laws passed by the Legislature.) The vote on agreeing to this amendment resulted

passed by the Legislature.)

The vote on agreeing to this amendment resulted:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ashmun, Barringer, Bingham, Birdsall, Blanchard, Botts, Boyden, Brady, Butler, Canby, Catheart, Chapman, Chase, Clapp, Reverly. L. Clark, Cocke, Collamer, Collins, Conger, Cranston, Crisfield, Crowell, Crozier, Cummins, Darling, Diokey, Dixon, Duer, Daniel Duncan, Garnett Duncan, Dunn, Eckert, Edwards, Embree, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Farrelly, Fisher, Flournoy, Freedley, French, Fulton, Gayie, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, Gott, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, W. P. Hall, Nathan K. Hall, James G. Hampton, Moses Hampton, Haskell, Henry, Hill, Hilliard, Elias B. Holmes, George S. Houston, John W. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, A. Johnson, John W. Jones, Kellogg, Kennon, Thomas Butler King, D. P. King, Lahm, William T. Lawrence, Sidney Lawrence, Lincoln, Maclay, McClelland, McClernand, McIlvaine, Marsh, Marvin, Miller, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Newell, Outlaw, Palfrey, Peck, Pendleton, Pollock, Preston, Putnam, Reynolds, Robinson, Rockhill, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Roman, Rose, Root, Rumsey, St. John, Schenek, Shepperd, Shirrill, Silvester, Slingerland, Caleb B. Smith, Truman Smith, Starkweather, Stephens, Andrew Stewart, Chas. E. Stuart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thibodaux, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, Tompkins, Toombs, Tuck, Turner, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wilmot—132.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayly, Bocock, Bowdon, Bowlin, Brodhead, William G. Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burt, Franklin Clark, W. R. W. Cobb, Daniel, Faran, Featherston, Ficklin, Fries, Green, Haramons, Harralson, Harris, Henley, Inge, Charles J. Ingersoll, Iverson, Jameson, Kobert W. Johnson, George W. Jones, Kaufman, La Sere, Ligon, Lord, Lumpkin, Lynde, McDowell, McKay, McLane, Johman, Meade, Nicoll, Peaslee, Petric, Pettit, Phelps, Pilsbury, Rhett, Richardson, Richey, Sawver, Simpson, Sims, Smart, Robert Smith, Stanton, James Thompson, Robert A. Thompson, William Thompson, Thurston, Venable,

"That the inhabitants of said Territory shall be entitled to enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and immunities tranted and secured to the people of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, by the articles of compact States northwest of the river Onlo, by the articles to compact contained in the ordinance for the government of said territory, on the thirteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven; [and shall be subject to all the conditions, and restrictions, and prohibitions in said articles of compact imposed upon the people of said territory,] and."

On agreeing to this amendment, the yeas and nays were taken, and resulted as follows:

taken, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barringer, Bayly, Beale, Birdsall, Bocock,
Botts, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Broadhead, Wm. G. Brown,
Albert G. Brown, Burt, Cabell, Chapman, Chase, Bererly L.
Clark, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cebb,

chard, Brady, Butler, Canby, Catheart, Franklin Clark, Collamer, Collins, Conger, Granston, Crowell, Cummins, Darling, Dickey, Dickinson, Dixon, Duer, Daniel Duncan, Dunn, Eckert, Edwards, Embree, Nathan Evana, Faran, Farrelly, Fisher, Freedley, Fries, Giddings, Gott, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, Hammons, James G. Hampton, Moses Hampton, Henley, Henry, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Hooston, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Kellogg, Daniel P. King, Lahm, William T. Lawrence, Sidney Lawrence, Lincoln, Lord, Lynde, Maelsy, McClelland, McIlvaine, Job Mann, Horace Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Newell, Nicoll, Palfrey, Peaslee, Peck, Petrie, Pettit, Pollock, Putnam, Reynolds, Richey, Rockhill, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Rose, Root, Rumsey, St. John, Schenck, Shstrill, Silvester, Slingerland, Smart, Caleb B. Smith, Robert Smith, Trumas Smith, Starkweather, Andrew Stewart, Charles E. Stuart, Strohm, Tallmadge, Taylor, James Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, William Thompson, Thurston, Turner, Tuck, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wiley, Williams, Wilmot—114.

So the House refused to concur with the committee in striking out.
The amendments having all been acted on-The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and being engrossed, was read a third time, and, under the operation of the previous question, was passed by yeas and nays: Yeas 129,

THE DEAD SEA EXPEDITION. From private letters which have been shown to the editor of the Boston Transcript, it appears that the Dead Sea exploring party have successfully and satisfactorily completed their task, and returned to Jerusalem, where they were on the 19th of May. They have sounded the sea in all its parts, to the depth of six hundred feet, and found the bottom crystallized salt. The pestilential effects attributed to the waters turn out to be fabulous. Ducks were seen skimming over the surface, and partridges abounded along the shore. The party were upon the sea in their boats or encamped on its borders for some two months, and their researches and estimates have been of the most thorough and interesting character. All were in excellent health and spirits, no sickness or accident having occurred. By the Arabs they had been received and uniformly treated with the utmost kindness and attention. The Syrians consider " the men of the Jordan," as they call them, the greatest heroes of the day. Lientenants Lynca and Dalk will visit, under the most favorable circumstances, all the places made memorable in Scriptry history; and we may expect from them a highly interesting account of their explorations of the Dead Sea and their adventures in the Holy Land.

Perhaps no better idea can be conveyed to the reader of the Perhaps no better idea can be conveyed to the reader of the fertility and capacity of the great Western Prairies, when under strike it out, and to substitute for it a declaration that the delegate should receive no more than he should be entitled to the Wabash valley :

"I viewed the 1,000 acre field of corn (on Wea Prairie) of the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patent where this year 60,000 bushels will probably be raised with out hoeing, simply ploughing the corn two or three times.

may say, too, that I saw 5,000 acres, all adjoining." may say, too, that I saw 5,000 acres, all adjoining."

Corn is raised by contract for four to six cents per bushel, taking the field. Hogs are raised on clover, oats, and corn; and it is not unfrequent to find farms with 1,500 of these grunters. On the Grand Prairie no less than 10,000 cattle, from one to four years, were feeding in different herds for the Eastern market; one herdsman taking care of two to four hundred for a compensation of ten cents per head per month.

DISTRESSES OF THE RETURNED VOLUNTEERS. -It is a melancholy fact that many of the Volunteers who have just re-turned from the war in Mexico are already left penniless amongst us, while their bodily infirmities render them unfit for the labor by which they formerly earned their daily bread. Some of them are at a distance from their homes, having come from the interior of the State to join the companies to which they were attached, and are without the means to carry them to their friends. The occasion demands some immediate effort to be made in their behalf, for surely they are deserving of it.—Philadelphia Ledger.